POPULAR SCIENCE.

Zoologists are preplexed by the return this season of enormous shoals of herring to a point on the northwest coast of Norway, from which they suddenly and completly disappeared twenty-five years

Dr. Welander has found mercury in the body from six to twelve months, and even more, after its use was discontinued, but discredits the statment that it may remain for twelve or thirteen years in the

Iodine, hitherto found in nature only in combination with other elements, has been discovered in a free state in the water of Woodhall Spa, near Lincoln, England. The iodine colors the water a decided brown.

A new discovery, by the use of citric acid or citrate of silver, seawater may be made drinkable. By this means chloride of silver is precipitated and a harmless mineral water is produced. An ounce of citrate makes a half pint of water drinkable.

It is not necessary to have different metals to obtain a current of electricity. Iron in nitric acid and iron in sulphuric acid, the two fluids being separated by a porous partition, will give a current, one plate wasting away while the other is thickened.

A remarkably practical application of a well-known scientific fact has been made in the soda locomotive. These engines are now used in the St. Gothard tunnel. Berlin and other European cities. and are now to be put in operation in Minneapolis.

There are now 650 local electrical light ing companies in the country. The capital invested in manufacture and supply, according to the Electrical Review, is between ninety and a hundred million dollars. There are lighted every night in the United States 125,000 voltaic arc lights and 650,000 incandescent lights.

Mary E. Tousey, on the study of insects in the American Teacher, concludes that every insect has its use in the world. Many live very romantic lives-some are wanderers and some are social in their habits, all are wonderful. It is possible for us to discover the secrets of their lives and the mysteries of their homes if we carefully study them.

The variable star Algol is so infinitely distant from the earth that it takes thirty years for its light to reach us. So we see it as it was thirty years ago, not as it is to-day. When one of its obscurations occurs, therefore, the one that is visible to us occurred a generation ago, and about 4,000 such obscurations have taken place and started on their way hither since the one we see happened.

M. Hermite, a French astronomer, states that while the total number of stars visible to the naked eye in both hemispheres does not exceed 6,000, the number being 2,478 for the Northern and 3,307 for the Southern hemisphere, 20,000 may be seen with an opera glass, 150,000 with a small telescope, and with the most powerful telescopes that have been constructed more than 100,000,000. Of course no one ever did or ever can see so many; but that is the computed number of stars that a powerful telescope could bring to

Japanese Religions and Customs.

The two great religions of Japan are Shintoism and Budhism. Shintoism is ancestral worship and sacrific to departed heroes. In many of the temples there are enormous and hideous idols representing evil spirits. To placate these demons the Japanese writes his prayer on a piece of paper, chews it up, and then throws the spit-ball at the idol-if it sticks the god is satisfied. In regard relation of master and concubine is con- Merinos. sidered perfectly honorable, and though parents sell their daughters to lives of has in his care several full-bred French brothel, and she will pro a faithful helpmeet and devoted mother.

As a rule the Japanese are very cleanly and industrious. Every branch of trade has its guild, arising from the fact that originally the Government farmed the collection of taxes, and each kind of labor was differently assessed. The wages of an able-bodied farm hand, with board, is \$35 per year, and without board \$50. His clothes cost about \$4 a year, and he can live on \$2 per month. There never were two Emperors—a civil and ecclesihead of the Government. In 1890 there is to be a great assembly, and a constitution is to be promulgated, and the court will probably embrace the faith of the Christian religion .- San Francisco Alta.

The Coffee Tree.

When properly cultivated it is nipped off about six feet from the ground, thus presenting a surface from which the berries are easily picked and allowing the main to gain greater strength. The tall shrubs somewhat resemble the magnolias with their shining dark-green leaves-but the starry, snow-white flowers remind one of orange blossoms in all but fragrance. The phenomenon is constantly displayed of buds, blossoms, green and ripe fruit, all on the same stem; but though always flowering and developing fruit, the true harvest season is from April to November. When fully matured the berries are dark red, looking precisely like a common variety of sea bean. They turn to a dull brown after having been picked and become almost black by drying .- Provi-

dence Journal. Childish Precocity.

Here is a story of childish precocity from the Boston Budget, illustrating the -way these little ones puzzle their elders. Paterfamilias, in a spirit of mischief, was attempting to confound the knowledge of his six-year-old by asserting that the face of a clock was not a face, because it did not have eyes; but the alphabet was fresh in the child's memory, and she immediately upset her parent's argument by pointing triumphantly to the Roman numerals II upon the dial, with the convincing, "Oh, yes, they have; there are two Is."

A Watery Cow.

In a milk-adulteration case at Cheltenham, England, the other day, a sample of "babies' milk" sold by the defendant was proved to contain ten per cent of added water. At the request of the defendant, however, the cow, responsible for the sample was milked in the presence of the inspector, and the bulk. in legal phraseology, proved to corre-spond exactly with the sample. The inspector said (presumably): "How shall we deal with a watery cow? The law makes no provision for punishing a cow guilty of watering her own milk."

Cultivate not only the cornfields of your mind, but the pleasure grounds also.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Sowing Grass Without Grain.

On good, moist, rich land I have had excellent success in seeding grass in spring, upon greensward turned over the previous fall, and the surface thoroughly oulverized before winter and again made fine and mellow before spring. By this method grass land may be kept producing full grops of grass every year without planting. But it will need reseeding oftener than if an occasional hoed crop is grown. Timothy is one of the poorest kinds of grass for spring seeding without grain, but if sown in August it will produce a full crop the text summer. Orchard grass is a good variety for spring seeding. A great amount of grass seed is annually lost by sowing it in connection with spring or winter grain. The grain crops being harvested in the hottest part of the year, leave the tender and previously shaded grass plants to be burned up, leaf and root, by the scorching sun. - Massachusetts Farmer.

Corn Culture. Shallow and level culture of corn has been proved the best method of growing this valuable crop. The roots of this tropical plant seek the surface, where hey luxuriate in the sun's heat. It is a nighly carbonaceous plant, as are all the tropical varieties, and needs heat and moisture. A loose surface is quickly heated by the sun's rays and readily absorbs the moisture from the hot air, which is condensed in the somewhat cooler soil, especially at night, when the heat is radiated from the soil and the dew is copiously deposited on the cooled earth. The feeding roots of this plant spread freely close to the surface; hence, deep cultivation is an injury, by leaving these roots and checking the growth. There is no good reason for hilling up corn: the alleged reason that it supports the stalks against high winds and beating rains is not well founded, for a hilled up crop is as easily prostrated as one on level ground, and it recovers itself less easily. Good practice and common consent of successful growers both favor shallow and level cultivation of this crop.-New York Times.

How to Feed Hogs. Construct your troughs for feeding ogs, says the Live Stock Register, of Kansas City, so that each hog cannot appropriate more than a foot to himself. Have divisions by means of small fenced yards so arranged that at least three sizes of eat from. Now, by pouring the swill into the troughs for the small pigs they will crowd into their pens first and be out of the way of the older ones, safe, eating. Then take the second grade, and they will all be on an equality and out of the way of the still larger ones. In this manner a feeder can regulate the feed and grade his hogs in eating, and manage a large number and have each get a proper share of food, and not get hurt. Do not undertake to raise your hogs on grass alone. They need at least | venience in the family may easily be one ear of corn per day to give them made. Here the children will make play heart and to neutralize the acid arising in learning to become handy with tools. from eating the grass. A full supply of ashes and salt should be kept in reach all the time. Charcoal is a great neutralizer of acids. Burnt cobs are good. Remember that clover is full of acid, and a sour stomach soon leads to disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" in this case.

The Coming Sheep.

The New Yorkers are waking up to to morals, it is perhaps not quite fair to the idea that we should have more judge the Japanese by the standards of other countries. Their code of morals best breeders of the Merinos are going seems to have left out morality. The to try to establish a breed of mutton

A Mr. Markham, of Rochester, N. Y.,

shame, it not infrequently happens that | Merinos from the famous flock of the a man will take to wife an inmate of a French government. They were sent here to sell. They are much larger than any American Merinos; have larger legs and bigger heads; the wool is not as fine. They do no have any wrinkles or folds, except it may be a dewlap. These sheep have a value to cross on the American Merinos, to increase the size of the latter. They have been bred in France for a century for size of body and length of staple. Fine wool-that is, exceedingly fine wool-never grows on a large body. The wool may be long and wavy, or it may be well crimped, but fineness of astical. The Mikado was always the real staple is arrayed against a large fleece. It is possible to have a thick fleece on a large carcass by a judicious mingling of blood, such as the Merino and Oxforddown. The latter produce wool long enough for combing and a thicker fleece than the large coarse wools, and when crossed on the Merinos the fleece is long Coffee is not a bush, as is popularly and exceedingly compact. A good sheep supposed, but a tree, which, if permitted can be made by this line of crossing, to grow, will shoot up thirty or forty feet. with a measure of blood, one-fourth Merino and three-fourths Oxford. The face and legs are brown and the head clear, with only a prominent tuft over the eyes.—Our Country Home.

Rust on Pears.

The rust on pears begins to show early in the season as small brownish spots, which gradually enlarge, and if numerous may nearly cover the surface of the fruit. The rust sometimes reaches its maturity in the row. The ground is kept thorand partially or wholly dies before the fruit is fully grown; in such cases it is cast off, the spot becomes more or less case the fruit is injured in market value, and if the attack is severe is rendered almost worthless. The cause of the injury is a fungus. Fusicladium pyrinum, which grows just beneath the skin and pushes its fruiting threads out into the air, producing myriads of spores for its further propagation. The rust on the leaves of the pear is due to the same fungus, and to keep it from the fruit, therefore, will necessitate keeping the foliage free also.

seems feasible and economical is some application to the young leaves and fruit the beds may be kept in a moderately that will prevent the fungus from getting a foothold. The fungicide in solution should be sprayed upon the trees several | rieties. times from the bursting of the buds until June, especially just after rains. What is best to use yet remains to be determined. Mr. Goff, of the New York Ex- the spring, either in single rows or narof one pound to ten gallons of water. Sulphide of potassa will, no doubt, also prove valuable. If the trees are sprayed added and applied at the same time.—

Destroying Annual Weeds.

well established. Many of the worst ing half a dozen years. By an occasional weeds are in this stage very small, and if top-dressing of old and well-rotted —New York Sun.

in the meist spring time, plowed land has lain quiet for a few days, the surface may on close inspection be seen to be covered with minute plants, frequently exhibiting some bright color, red or brown or green. At this time a light harrowing, or any thorough disturbance of the surface on a warm, bright day, will destroy myriads in an hour. A week later the piece might need plowing again to kill them, and then ten times as many might escape.

Tillage implements cannot be expected to stir the whole soil where a crop is growing, but while the rows or drills are which survive and are subsequently found they gain strength daily, and must orlabor-plowing, tilling by the cultivator ground under plow and summer tillage; those of a more permanent character occur chiefly in grass land. - American Agriculturist

The Farm Workshop.

haps miles away, and then wait for them, emanation from the person. The severe or perhaps make another journey after stinging sensation and subsequent inflamthem. Every farmer is not handy with | mation and itching of the bite is believed tools, but he may soon become so by to be owing to a poisonous fluid injected their handling, at least to such a degree into the wound through the proboscis at as to perform jobs sufficiently well to the time of its insertion to affect the compass the end. Nowadays any repair about the farm may be had already | This opinion, advanced by Reaumur, has shaped and only needing fitting. If you are distant from where such things may the glands for its secretion correspondbe bought, when in the woods look out for crooks that will make a piow handle, or timber that will split into plow beams, harrow frames, wagon tongues, cross pieces for a hay rigging, a log for a roller, or any other material needed. The broken implement will serve as a When found, prepare roughly and pile in a loft, where the wood may become ral taste of Mr. Culex may be equally thoroughly seasoned against a time of bloodthirsty, but, alas! poor creature, he especially in winter. Provide a few fore, compelled to forego the exquisite necessary tools and a stove to keep the relish his companion may indulge, and is pigs can slip under and be divided into shop warm. At odd times make dupli- content with the juices of plants. three grades and each have a trough to cates of articles or parts to implements likely to break. Many minor implements | the mosquito serves, and one of considare now more cheaply bought new than erable importance in a sanitary point of repaired or made on the farm. Handles view. It serves to purify standing among the number, and when they may be bought ready shaped, they are cheaper than to hew them down from timber. It takes little labor to fit these properly to their places.

In the workshop broken harness may be mended by means of rivets or stitch ing. Many implements of use or conout of the storm.

With a good stock of timber poles may be prepared for making sheds; lumber

The question is often asked: "What is the best mode of cultivation for the less themselves. Not only is the strawberry, in hills, rows, matted beds or annual renewal system?" A general answer is, all of these modes will, with productive varieties or good soil product. ductive varieties on good soil, produce good results, but different varieties often require different modes of culture in order to gain the largest yield and the largest berries. Mr. Faller in his revised edition of the "Strawberry Culturist," are gradually securing property with edition of the "Strawberry Culturist," are gradually securing property with makes plain these different requirements and the various modes of meeting them. | the thousands upon thousands of animals

Champion and Agriculturist are wellknown varieties of this type, while others, such as Charles Downing, President Wilder, Green Prolific and Manchester will yield well, either in narrow rows or wide beds, and where the plants become matted.

In the hill system the plants are usually set out in rows three feet apart and oughly cultivated among the plants during the entire season, and all the runners removed as soon as they appear.

rows ought to be three feet distant, During the first season the plants must receive good cultivation, care being taken, however, not to disturb the roots while giving the cultivation.

In the bed or matted system two or entire surface until these form a close The only preventive or remedy that and then the plants are ploughed up. By thinning out occasionally, however, more slender growing of our native va-

Some cultivators who raise strawberries for market adopt what may be called an annual system, setting out plants in man unfastened his animal, slowly periment Station, found much benefit row beds, giving these extra care during lieutenant returned to the porch he from hyposulphite of soda at the rate the first season; then, after the fruit is remarked: "Averill, would you believe gathered the next summer, the beds are that that man had ever belonged to the plowed up. This mode necessitates the making of a new plantation annually. On "Yes," was the reply, "he might have with Paris green the fungicide may be very rich soils and with the larger varieties, which generally command the highest price in the market, this system is an excellent and profitable one. But ama-teurs and others who have only limited when they first show themselves above when they first show themselves above ground in starting from the seed, and to the seed, or parts of the seed, it clients the seed to devote to this fruit will prefer to "That's old Ulysses Grant of the Fourth Infantry," the Lieutenant answered, or parts of the seed, it clients the seed to be employed as the seed, or parts of the seed, it clients the seed to be employed as the seed to be employed to be employed as the seed to be employed to be emp the seed, or parts of the seed, it clings tion and removing the runners the beds for nourishment and support until it is may be kept in good condition for fruit- and issue the rations while we are cross-

manure and forking in the material used for protecting the plants and mulch, the soil will be kept in fine condition. Old beds are, however, more likely to be in-fested by noxious insects than are new ones .- New York World.

The Mosquito.

"While people think themselves perfectly familiar with this common sect, they know next to nothing of it," said Entomologist Lint in the course of a lecture on the mosquito, delivered in Albany N. Y., the other night. Mosquito is a Spanish and Portugese well disturbed a good portion of fine word, and is probably the diminutive of the Spanish mosca, fly. In England the whole surface is renewed. It is very Mosquitos are known as gnats. The fortunate that of these little weeds many mosquitos and associated gnats belong to are smothered by being covered by a the order of diptera, or two-winged flies, small quantity of earth, so that those and to the family of culicida. This family, from the high degree of developgrowing in the rows are comparatively ment of its mouth parts, has been placed few, and usually such as were protected at the head of the diptera, as are the by standing close to valuable plants. cicendelide, or tiger beetles, at the head Weeds in the seed lear are therefore of the coleoptera, and the papilionidæ, killed by being uprooted, disturbed, cut the first of the ledidaptera. The up, or smothered. If allowed to live principal characteristic of the family is its long and slender beak, or proboscis, dinarily be cut up below the ground, or nearly half as long as the insect, appearup-rooted, operations involving much ing as a simple organ, but really composed of several pieces peculiar.y fitted or horse hoe, or hand pulling. This for their functions of forcing their way class of weeds is especially annoying in into the flesh and drawing blood there-

"The effects of the bite varies greatly in different persons. There are those who are scarcely affected by it, and, indeed, are rarely bitten, either by this in-sect, the bedbug or the flea. I have no Have you a workshop on the farm? If explanation to offer for the attractivenot, why not? Many jobs can be done ness of some persons for these pests and on the farm in less time than it would the reverse in others, but it would seem take to order them of some person, per- that it might result from some peculiar been verified by discovering the fluids or ing to the poison-sac, which secretes the venom injected through the sting of the bee, yet it has been largely accepted as the feasible explanation of the attendant phenomena

"All the annoyance, pains, tortures, which the world endures from the mospattern to hew or otherwise work by, quito is solely chargeable upon Mme. Culex. I cheerfully admit that the natuwant. Many a job may be nicely done has been left without the means of gratiin the workshop in inclement weather, fying a sanguinar, desire. He is, there-

"We do know one purpose which to any of the implements, rakes, etc., are waters, and, to a great extent, to lessen their malarial influences. The natural habitat of the larval mosquito is the stagnant water of our miasmatic swamps. The entire food of the creature, from its birth to its majority, is believed to be decayed vegetable matter."

Gypsy Horse Dealers.

The main dependence of American gypsies is upon horse trading and dealing, says an article on the nomad tribes in The hired men will also take kindly to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Every this work, since it is sure to keep them | gypsy man, woman and child is a master of horse lore and horse care and horsemanship. A lad of twelve, or lass of fifteen, is a trader, a jockey and a veterimay be fitted for pig-pens; posts may be narian. A large number of animals beprepared by boring or hewing; rails may sides those in actual use always accompany the band. These are traded, sold be sharpened; mangers may be fitted, pany the band. These are traded, sold feed-boxes prepared, stanchions made or their number added to at a moment's ready for fitting together, and tools notice. Of the keenness, cunning and and implements may be sharpened. wonderful proficiency of this race in horse These are a few of the uses to which the care, trading and dealing, I could relate workshop may be put and the ingenuity innumerable incidents. But it is an in-of the master and man exercised. If teresting general fact in this regard, that teresting general fact in this regard, they prevent a visit to the village grocery gypsies are gradually taking the place of for drink and card-playing when time drags heavily, the small economies will farmers of our country and our final carry joy to the household, honor to the markets. Nearly all the draft horses used head of the family, and money into the in our large cities are gathered topurse against a rainy day.—Chicago Tribune.

gether by gypsies from farmers in straits for money, cared for a little time, got into excellent form and training, and then sent to the city dealers, three of the largest horse markets in this country, in Boston, New York and Washington, are owned and conducted by gypsies, while in the smaller cities of Following are, in brief, statements made by him in this matter:

secured during the summer wanderings are shipped. Every one of these animals The large, coarse-grown varieties succeed best when grown in hills or single is purchased for the lowest and sold at the highest possible price. The gypsy is rows, and these are usually quite unpro- welcomed by the farmer, for the farmer ductive if the plants are permitted to run always needs and the gypsy always has together and become in the least crowd- money, while the city is becoming more ed. The Triomphe de Gand, Jacunda, and more used to relying on gypsy selected animals. For, while in a jockeying tourney the gypsy will perform some marvelous swindles, in legitimate purchases and sales his word and guarantee are sacred and inviolable.

Grant in 1857.

General Averill, the Union cavalry leader, tells an interesting story of the the plants eighteen inches to two feet first time he ever saw Ulysses S. Grant. It was in 1857, while General Averill was on his way to join his regiment in New Mexico. When he got fourteen miles or so west of St. Louis, leave was given perfectly healed, and the appearance known as "scab" is the result. In either thrive if set about twelve inches apart to wait nearly an hour at Kirkwood for in the rows, and in garden culture the a returning train, and he passed the time chatting with Lieutenant Craig and his with a little more space for feed culture. wife on the porch of their cottage. Craig was the commissary of the expedition.

While they were sitting there there came up the country road which skirted the railway a single horseman, wearing a blue overcoat, such as private soldiers three rows are planted in beds four feet wear, and a black felt hat rather broken wide and the plants allowed to cover the and worn. In his hand he carried a small black-snake whip, which he applied mat or bed. One or two crops are taken to the pot-bellied mare he was riding. The animal's mane and tail, it was noticed, were full of burrs. The brownishred face of the stranger was covered productive condition, with some of the with a stubby, sandy beard. When he reached the gate he halted, dismounted, and fastened his animal to the picket. Lieutenant Craig went down to meet mounted, and rode away. When the

> been an old soldier. "No," said Craig, "as an officer and graduate of the military institute." "He doesn't look it now," Averill

rejoined. "Who is he?"

The largest table ever made from a single plank belongs to the Illinois Club of Chicago. The plank is fifteen feet long and six wide, and was cut from a California redwood tree.

By the protective tariff on glass Charles De Pauw, the plate glass manufacturer, who recently died in New Albany, Ind. was able to accumulate a fortune of \$5,000,000 in twenty years.

A veteran, Mr. George McKona, Ashburn-nam, Mass., writes: "While suffering with ham, Mass., writes: chronic rheumatism (result of Andersonville). I used St. Jacobs Oil which gave immediate relief." Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

A MACHINE has been put in use in Auckland New Zealand, which is warranted to trap and carry off ninety per cent, of the rabbits on a given square mile, and land them into a light freeze in apparatus, which freezes the pets into such condition that they may be transported to England and used as food.

Carl Otto Schoenrich, Captain Oriole Yacht Club, Baltimore, Md., writes: "The Club, dur-ing practice cruise, used St. Jacobs Oil and it cured several cases of sprains and bruises. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. THE plan of Colonel Landes for fertilizing

the Desert of Sahara by wells is represented to work well. The Bey of Tunis has conceded to the company 25,000 acres of land, to be selected by themselves from districts which are at pres ent of no value. "All Men Are Liars." "All Men Are Liars."

Said David of old. He was probably prompted to make the above remark after trying some unreliable catarrh remedy. Had he been permitted to live until the present day, and tried Dr. Sage's itemedy, he might have had a better opinion of mankind. We caim that no case of catarrh can withstand the magic effects of this wonderful medicine. One trial of it will convince you of its efficacy. By druggists; fifty cents.

THERE is to be a Scotch Presbyterian church in Boston in which the services will be con-ducted in Gaelic.

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ONE of the most successful farmers of Sierra Valley, Nev., is Miss Ellen Callahan.

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The Oft Told Story

parilla is fully confirmed by the voluntary testimony of thousands who have tried it. Peculiar in the combination, proportion and preparation of its ingredients. Hood's Sarsannrilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fall. Peculiar in the unequaled good name it has made at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," reguliar in the phenomenal sales it has attained. Sarsaparilla is the most popular medicine before the public to-day for purifying the blood, giving strength and creating an appetite.

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Of life which is usually unappreciated until it is lost, perhaps never to return, is health. What a priceless boon it is, and how we ought to cherish it, that life may not be a warthless boank to us. Many of the diseases that fiesh is helr to, and which make life burdensome, such as consumptin (scrofula of the lungs), and other scrofulous and blood diseases, are completely cured by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" after all other remedies have failed. Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption mailed for 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. A Prize in the Lottery

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PARDEE MEDICINE CO., Rochester, N. Y. May 18, 1886. GENTLEMEN:-We desire to express our feelings of gratitude for the great blessing received at your hands in restoring to us in perfect health our little three-year-old son, whe

for weeks has been a very great sufferer with inflammatory rheumatism. His little hands and arms were badly inflamed, and so drawn out of shape that we feared he would never again have the use of them; but thanks to Dr. Pardee's excellent remedy, he is now entirely free from pain, and has free use of his hands and arms; in fact is in better health than ever before. We feel that your remedy has performed almost a miracle, and believe it to be the best on earth and recommend it to arms. the best on earth, and recommend it to an afflicted with rheumatism. Very truly your MR. AND MRS. H. KLEEHIMER.

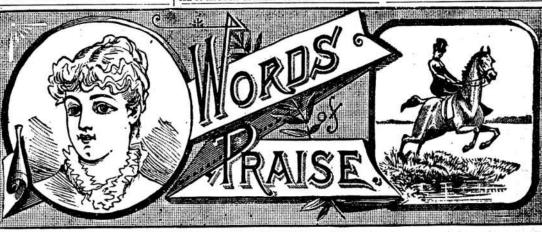
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DENSIONS, Officers' pay, bounty pro-cured; deserters relieved, no fee. Write for circulars and new laws. A. W. McCormick & Sen. Washington, D. C.



The following words, in praise of Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those deficate diseases and we nesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontane expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has a restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

THROWN AWAY.

JOHN E. SEGAR, of Millenbeck, Va., writes:
"My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

Mrs. George Herger, of Westfield, N. Y., writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhea, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. —, for nine months, without receiving any benefit.

The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

THREW AWAY

Writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have had to wear a supporter most of the time;

Mrs. May Gleason, of Nunica, Ottawa Co. Mich., writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case.

Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishattending to the duties of my household.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsis, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged

3 Physicians
Falled.

Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of No. 71 Lexington St.,
East Boston, Mass., says: "Five years ago I
was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles.
Having exhausted the skill of three physicians. I was completely discouraged, and so
weak I could with difficulty cross the room
alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and
using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense
Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three
months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I
wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my
health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars
to any one writing me for them, and enlosing a stamped-cuptope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters.
In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used,
and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' Room a great
many. I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they
had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the
\$1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the
local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were
much better already."

JEALOUS
DOCTORS.

A Marvelous Cure.— Mrs. G. F. Sprague, of Crystal, Mich., writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and discressing aliments peculiar to females, at the Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Piercc's Favorite Prescription is unqualled and is invaluable in lightly, irritability, irrit

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. If its use is kept up in the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Pungative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kiney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes carecrous and scrofulous humors from "system." Exavorite Prescription" is the

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Me



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